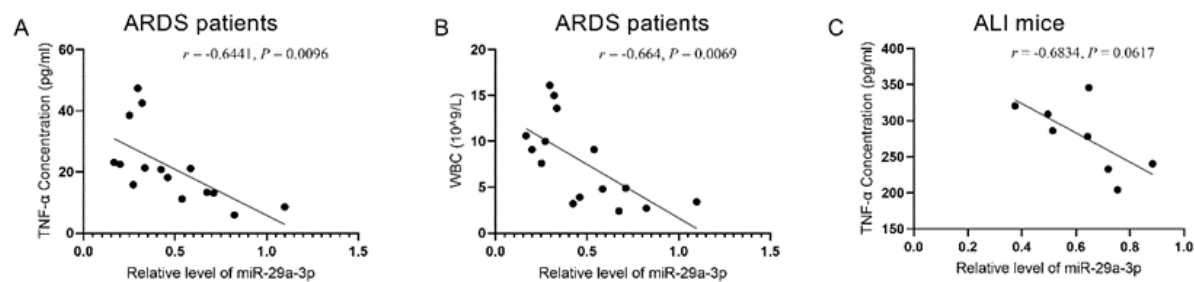


## **MiR-29a-3p Improves Acute Lung Injury by Reducing Alveolar Epithelial Cell PANoptosis**

**Yanhui Cui<sup>1</sup>, Xueqin Wang<sup>2</sup>, Fengyu Lin<sup>1</sup>, Wen Li<sup>1</sup>, Yuhao Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Fei Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Hang Yang<sup>1</sup>, Mingjun Rao<sup>1</sup>, Yi li<sup>1</sup>, Huaying Liang<sup>1</sup>, Minhui Dai<sup>1</sup>, Ben Liu<sup>1</sup>, Lingli Chen<sup>1</sup>, Duoduo Han<sup>1</sup>, Rongli Lu<sup>1</sup>, Wenzhong Peng<sup>1</sup>, Yan Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Chao Song<sup>3</sup>, Yanwei Luo<sup>4</sup>, Pinhua Pan<sup>1\*</sup>**

## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA



**Supplementary Figure 1. MiR-29a-3p was negatively correlated with TNF-alpha plasma levels in ARDS patients and ALI model mice. (A)** The correlation between miR-29a-3p expression and the TNF- $\alpha$  plasma levels in ARDS patients (N=15). **(B)** The correlation between miR-29a-3p expression and number of leukocytes in ARDS patients (N=15). **(C)** The correlation between miR-29a-3p expression and the TNF- $\alpha$  plasma levels in ALI model mice (N=8).